

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHED.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

ANARCHY WORSTED.

John Hronek, the Chicago "Bombist," Sentenced for Twelve Years.

John Hronek, the Chicago anarchist, who, it is alleged, sought to injure certain property and advised the assassination of certain Judges who figured in the anarchist trials of Chicago, was found guilty in thirty minutes after retiring by the jury before



JOHN HRONEK.

whom he was tried. The trial lasted several days and was replete with startling interest. Judge Collins, before whom he was tried, fixed his punishment at twelve years in the penitentiary. A friend announced the verdict and judgment of the court to Hronek in Bohemian, and the indifference which he constantly maintained during his trial did not change in the least.

NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Report of the Treasury Department for the Month of November. The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued by the Treasury Department at Washington for the month of November:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 187,036,853
Bonds at 4 per cent.	681,283,823
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	129,090
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal.	\$ 947,068,202
Interest.	9,8 6,238
Total.	\$ 956,964,460
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal.	\$ 2,151,745
Interest.	161,283
Total.	\$ 2,313,031
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$ 346,737,823
Certificates of deposit.	11,300,000
Gold certificates.	129,624,228
Silver certificates.	237,135,789
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,334, estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,919,918
Principal.	\$ 731,697,758
Interest.	\$1,680,917,706
Total.	\$1,682,615,464
Less cash items available for redemption of United States notes.	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items.	\$1,582,615,464
Net cash in the Treasury.	\$2,434,610
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1888.	\$1,580,180,854
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1888.	1,137,875,655
Increase of debt during the month.	\$ 442,305,199
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888.	17,091,803
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Available for reduction of the public debt: Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.	\$ 120,264,238
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	237,415,789
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	11,300,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	12,203,289
Fractional currency.	1,450
Total available for reduction of debt.	\$ 391,257,786
Reserve fund.	\$ 100,000,000
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional currency.	\$2,801,076
Minor coin.	1,31
Total.	\$ 2,802,387
Certificates held as cash.	4,417
Net cash balance on hand.	\$2,294,010
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account.	\$12,784,621

DEATH OF CORPORAL CHAMBERS.

A Well-Known Irish Character Passes Away in Boston.

Thomas Chambers, known to Irishmen throughout the world as Corporal Chambers, died in the Carney Hospital in Boston, Mass. Twenty-two and a half years ago, in the city of Dublin, four men—Charles McArthur, Thomas Chambers, James Darragh, and John Boyle O'Reilly—were sentenced to death for treason. The sentence was commuted in all cases, and O'Reilly was sentenced to imprisonment for life. They were chained together and carried to England, and given one year of solitary confinement and another year in the dreadful swamp drains of Dartmoor. Chambers was removed to Portland Prison, and after fourteen years of imprisonment he was released.

A WILD WOMAN CAPTURED.

The Wild Story of an Indiana Female. A singular capture was made near Boonville, Ind., of a demented woman, whose history and surroundings are a mystery. She had been for several days roaming through the swamps and woods in an almost nude condition, and would utter a shriek and dart away like a frightened deer at the approach of a human being. A party was organized for her capture, and she was pursued to her hiding place and captured.

HURRIED TO DEATH.

Two Persons Instantly Killed and Others Injured by a Railroad Accident.

A fatal accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande track at a little station named Husted, fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs, Col., by which two men were killed and several fatally injured. The Salt Lake express was thundering down the "divide" at a terrific speed, when, on turning a curve one mile south of Husted, the engineer was horrified to see the Rock Island express dashing toward him less than three hundred feet away. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped, and a moment afterward the engines came together with a thundering crash, telescoping the cars of both trains and rendering them a mass of broken timber and iron. The upsetting of the stove in the Rio Grande baggage-car set fire to the train, and before the flames could be extinguished three cars were consumed. Fortunately no one was imprisoned in them, and but two men, both belonging to the crew, were killed. W. H. Phillips, express messenger, and J. H. Flinn, both of the Rock Island, were killed. Martin Numez, engineer of the Rio Grande, had his skull fractured, and will die. Joseph Berry, engineer of the Rock Island, was badly hurt, and Harry Smith, fireman on the Rio Grande, was fatally injured. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

FIGHT WITH A NEGRO MOB.

Desperate Conflict Between Officers and Colored Men at Savannah, Ga.

An attempt by the police to quell a disturbance among a crowd of disorderly negroes in Savannah, Ga., resulted in a riot in which a negro was killed, two policemen and a white man seriously injured, and several negroes wounded. Patrolman McMurray in dispersing the crowd was set upon and knocked down. The crowd closed in upon him, but he got up, and finding his club useless drew his revolver and began firing. Other officers heard the shooting and hastened to the place. Patrolman Cronan was knocked down and his skull broken. McMurray was driven three or four blocks and escaped into a house, but the crowd broke through the windows and threw him into the street, where negro women beat him with bricks until insensible. The police were notified at headquarters, and a squad of mounted officers soon arrived. By this time 1,000 negroes were in the street yelling and crying "Kill them, kill them!" The police held the crowd back, and eight of the ringleaders were arrested. The crowd was finally dispersed. A negro with seven bullet-wounds in his body was found dead in that part of the city where the shooting occurred.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Hung Jury in a Murder Trial Equivalent to a Discharge.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a remarkable decision relative to the trial of persons charged with murder. It was decided the disagreement of the jury in murder trials is equivalent to an acquittal, and that the accused person cannot be again arraigned for trial after one jury has failed to agree. The ground for the decision is the Constitution, which says that a man cannot more than once be put in jeopardy of "life and limb." The Supreme Court in its decision declares that the Constitution is clear on the point raised, and the fact makes it remarkable that the point was never raised before. Many men have been tried for murder a second time, convicted and hanged, and it would be interesting to know how many have been unconstitutionally hanged in Pennsylvania. The decision will have the effect of releasing several men who are now awaiting trial after juries in their first trial had disagreed. Hereafter it will be much more difficult to convict a man of murder in Pennsylvania, since the lawyers need only work for a disagreement in order to save their clients.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Lower Prices Obtain in Nearly All Branches.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for last week says: The outgo of gold and the situation in speculative markets caused lower prices in almost every branch, but in stocks some recovery followed reports of new and important agreements between the managers. At Kansas City trade was comparatively quiet, and at Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee improvement was noted, with more active demand for money. Collections did not improve at the South, but seemed fairly satisfactory at most Northern cities. The dry-goods market was more healthy as to cottons, and with print cloths stronger at 3.94. Prices of other goods appear to be suffering. No advance in prices of boots and shoes is now expected. The breadstuffs market, after sharp depression, recovered a little. Oil changed little; coffee was marked up half a cent, while pork was 25 cents per barrel lower, and 17 cents and hogs 10 cents lower per 100 pounds. The uncertainty of the iron business increased. More furnaces are going into blast; every furnace in the Pittsburgh district is in operation, and the output larger than ever. Buyers look for lower prices. The anthracite coal trade suffered from recent overproduction, and it is proposed to work only three-quarters time. Monongahela mining ceased Dec. 1, putting 6,000 persons out of work. The coke production is the largest on record. The exports of merchandise from New York was substantially the same in November as in the same month last year, with a decrease of 2 per cent. in imports. The business failures number for the week 23, as compared with a total of 229 for the previous week, and 237 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 241.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Estimate of Cost for 1890 as Submitted by the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate \$66,912,073, as against \$60,233, the appropriation for the present fiscal year. In the item of mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, the estimates are \$60,000 less than the appropriation for the present year, and the sum for locks and keys is \$10,000 less than for the present year. These reductions, it is said, are occasioned by the systematic repair of all defective pouches and bags and by the bringing into use of locks which have accumulated in the various postoffices throughout the country. The revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1890, are estimated at \$62,508,638, which is an increase of \$9,813,482 over the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, and an increase of \$4,544,324 over the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This will leave an apparent deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1890, of \$4,403,441.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Official Figures from Several States. [The official returns from the election in Wisconsin give these results: Total vote for President, 354,664; Harrison's plurality, 21,271; Hoard's plurality, 20,265. The prohibition vote for President was 14,277, and the labor vote for President, 8,552.

The official returns of the vote of Oregon give these results: Harrison, 33,293; Cleveland, 25,524; Fisk, 1,677; Streeter, 363; scattering, 61; total vote, 61,918; Harrison's plurality, 6,769. Blaine's plurality in 1884 was 2,256 on a total vote of 51,554.

The electoral vote of California as announced by the Secretary of State is: Harrison, 124,809; Cleveland, 117,729; Fisk, 5,761; Curtis, 1,591.

The official vote of Kentucky is: Cleveland, 138,800; Harrison, 155,134; Fisk, 5,225; Labor, 662; Delva Lockwood, 2; Cleveland's plurality, 28,666.

THE UBQUITOUS TASCOTT.

He Is Again Captured After Being Wounded in the Mountains of Kentucky.

A man supposed to be Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago, has been captured in Menifee County, Kentucky, by a posse under the leadership of Deputy Marshal John Day. The supposed Tascott for some weeks past has been staying about Owingsville, Bath County. He gave the name of Dickerson. He borrowed a fine shotgun at Owingsville, saying he was going to the mountains to prospect for mineral. Suspicion attached to Dickerson because he answers the description of the murderer most minutely. He was followed to the mountains, and after a fight in which he was wounded he was captured and lodged in Frenchburg jail. He had in his possession a large sum of money and refused to say where he got it.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Mother Kills Her Two Children and Then Cuts Her Own Throat.

A terrible triple tragedy occurred in the family of William Truitt, who lives in Taney County, Missouri, about sixteen miles south of Ozark. Truitt and his son left home the other day to assist a house-raising in the neighborhood. When they returned in the evening they discovered the bodies of two children, Ellen, aged 13, and Maggie, aged 11, lying bloody and wounded on the floor. A hatchet was beside them. Maggie was dead and the other was mortally wounded. A trail of blood led from the house into the woods, where a quarter of a mile away the mother was found dead with her throat cut. Insanity is ascribed as the cause of the work.

FOUND DEAD IN A CABIN.

The Ghastly Discovery Made by Two Mountain Miners.

H. J. Herrin, who reached Helena recently from Lincoln Gulch, a point sixty miles from Helena, Montana, told a story of a ghastly discovery there. Gus Lavelle and two miners went up the gulch to visit Jas. Robinson, who had been missing for three weeks. The men found his skeleton lying in a bed in the cabin. It was concluded that, as Robinson was known to be addicted to the use of opium, he had taken an overdose and died. Tracks of mountain lions showed that the wild beasts had discovered the unfortunate's corpse and feasted themselves on human flesh, leaving nothing but the bare bones.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

A Secret Papal Rescript Sent to the Bishops in Ireland.

A Dublin telegram says: "The report that a second Papal rescript had been sent to the Irish bishops is confirmed. It was intended that the receipt of the document should not be made known, but that the bishops should proceed to enforce the commands contained in the first rescript without alluding to the existence of the second one. But this plan was spoiled through the indiscretion of a servant of the Bishop of Limerick, who divulged part of the contents of the rescript. It is probable that the publication of part of the document will force the Pope to reaffirm publicly his wishes regarding Ireland.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Several Lives Lost by an Incendiary Fire.

Fire broke out in the eighth level of shaft No. 3 of the Calumet and Hecla mine, near Calumet, Mich., while over one hundred men were at work, all of whom escaped except eight, who are supposed to be dead. The names of the men imprisoned in the burning mine are: John Vanderbilt, Antony Kalski, Joe Mossogolfe, Joe Rowe, John Flick, Andrew Hansen, Gustave Dana, and Antony Languin. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A CALIFORNIA HANGING.

J. H. Meyer Has to Be Carried to the Scaffold.

John Henry Meyer was hanged at Placerville, Cal., for murdering John Lowell, a ranchman, last March. Meyer was so weak that the officers were compelled to almost carry him to the scaffold, and two deputies held him erect until the trap was swung. Meyer, William Drager, and Henry Olsen went to Lowell's ranch last March and obtained employment. Meyer shot Lowell dead, and the three men, after throwing the body into the well, drove off several of Lowell's horses and sold them. They were all convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged together, but Drager and Olsen have appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

POWDERLY MAKES HIS SELECTIONS.

The Philadelphia Office to Be Investigated—Place of Next Meeting Uncertain.

The Knights of Labor General Assembly, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., adjourned without selecting a place for the next meet-

ing, the question being referred to the General Executive Board. It will be either Atlanta, New Orleans, or Albany. The Blair educational bill and a recommendation to establish junior locals were indorsed. A resolution severely denouncing the Provisional Committee was referred back to the Committee on Resolutions without action. Mr. Powderly was given the privilege of appointing the committee to investigate the Philadelphia office, and he named Delegates McGee, Beaton, and Gannon.

A TREASURER'S DISGRACE.

A Truist Dakota Official Absconds with County Funds.

C. G. Winchell, Treasurer of Spink County, Dakota, is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$10,000. The first intimation of the matter was received through a letter written by Winchell while in the East to his deputy. Winchell was highly respected in Spink County, and was deemed perfectly honest. He sent his family to Chicago some time ago to live. A curious feature of the case is that Winchell left \$5,000 in his office safe and \$20,000 in the bank. His bondsmen are reliable and will make good the deficiency.

Literally Annihilated.

"Dock" Haggerty was unloading 1,040 pounds of nitro-glycerine from his wagon at Pleasantville, Pa., when it exploded, and Haggerty was literally annihilated. Fragments of the flesh of his horses were found in neighboring trees, and a piece of the wagon was picked up half a mile away. The side of a house in the vicinity was blown in and Mrs. Gutschaw was thereby seriously injured.

The Yellow Fever.

The Board of Health of Jacksonville, Fla., reported for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m., Tuesday, Nov. 27th, no new cases and no deaths. There were not more than twenty cases in that city and all were out of danger. Restrictions on travel will be removed as soon as disinfection shall have been completed, which will be as early as possible.

Failed to Agree.

The State Board of Canvassers of Tennessee, to whom all returns are certified, failed to agree upon the contest for the certificate to Congress from the Third District, Governor Taylor indorsing the claim of H. C. Evans, Republican, and Secretary of State Allison, the other member, holding that Bates, Democrat, was legally elected.

True Source of the Mississippi.

The true source of the Mississippi has, as alleged, been discovered by persons living at Sauk County, Minn., who say the Father of Waters flows from two small creek-fed lakes whose waters are emptied into Lake Glazier, recently discovered by Captain Willard Glazier.

Rescued from Hanging.

At Wytheville, Va., a band of armed men stormed and broke into the jail, and rescued Wayman Sutton, sentenced to be hanged for murder. Sutton was taken by his friends to the west end of the county.

A Kansas Elopement.

A. G. Staat, superintendent of the street railway at Hutchinson, Kan., has eloped with the wife of a prominent citizen, and besides carried off funds belonging to the railroad company.

He Violated the Law.

J. Tallman Rudd, manager of Wilkinson & Wells' elevators at Buffalo, N. Y., was fined \$250 for violating the new law against charging more than 1/2 of a cent for elevating grain.

Burned to the Ground.

The cannery house of McGaw Bros., near Spesutia Island, Md., has been destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$28,000 on the structure.

A Place of Honor.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the position of Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade at Washington, March 4 next.

Returns from Florida.

The official vote of Florida is as follows: Cleveland, 39,561; Harrison, 26,659; Fisk, 403. Cleveland's plurality, 12,902.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers.	\$5.50 @ 6.00
Medium.	4.50 @ 5.50
Common.	3.40 @ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP.	3.01 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.	.25 @ .27
RYE—No. 2.	.52 @ .54
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.30 @ .34
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat.	.10 1/2 @ .11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	.22 @ .23
POTATOES—Carload, per bu.	.33 @ .38
PORK—Mess.	14.25 @ 14.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.	.98 @ .99
CORN—No. 3.	.35 @ .36
OATS—No. 2 White.	.28 @ .30 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	.53 @ .54
BARLEY—No. 2.	.67 @ .68
PORK—Mess.	14.25 @ 14.75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.	2.50 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.06 @ 1.07
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.43 @ .45
OATS—No. 2 White.	.28 @ .29
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.03 @ 1.03 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2 White.	.27 @ .28
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS.	5.50 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.	.49 @ .51
OATS—White.	.35 @ .42
PORK—New Mess.	15.75 @ 16.25
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE.	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.	5.00 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2.	1.00 @ 1.01
OATS—No. 2.	.34 1/2 @ .35 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.	.62 @ .63
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS.	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.43 @ .44
OATS—No. 2 M. ed.	.29 @ .30
RYE—No. 2.	.54 @ .56
PORK—Mess.	14.25 @ 14.75
LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime.	5.00 @ 5.25
Fair.	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.	3.00 @ 3.75
HOGS.	4.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP.	3.50 @ 4.50
LAMBS.	4.00 @ 5.00

INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER JOSEPH MILLER.

The Quantity of Liquor and Tobacco Consumed During the Past Year—Withdrawals for Actual Use Exceed Those of Last Year.

[Washington special.]

Joseph Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the working of that service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The report shows that the total receipts for the fiscal year were \$24,326,475, an increase of \$5,489,174 over the receipts for the previous year. The estimated receipts for the current fiscal year are \$125,000,000, provided no changes are made in the existing rates of taxation. The withdrawals for consumption during the year were: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes, 886,107 gallons; other spirits, 70,677,379 gallons; fermented liquors, 24,680,219 barrels; cigars, 3,844,726,650; cigarettes, 1,862,726,100; snuff, 7,436,989 pounds; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 201,925,613 pounds; oleomargarine, 32,687,755 pounds. This shows a large increase as compared with the previous year. The cost of collection of internal taxes for the year was \$3,978,283, being less than 3.2 per cent. of the amount collected. During the year 881 persons have been arrested for revenue violations; property to the value of \$132,744 has been reported for seizure, and \$73,619 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. During the year 518 illicit stills were seized, resulting in the death of one officer and the wounding of another. The number of distilleries registered during the year was 3,994, and the number operated was 3,646.

The Commissioner renews his recommendation that authority be given for the distillation of all kinds of fruit under the regulations which govern the production of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively. In regard to the proposition to remove the tax from brandy distilled from fruit, he says that it appears to be probable that the relief of this article from taxation would lead to the utilization of a large number of different fruits for the distillation of spirits, and to the production of an additional volume of such spirits, which might reasonably be expected to have an appreciable effect upon the tax-paid grain and molasses spirits with which it would come into competition. The quantity of spirits (70,279,406 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the year is less than the production of 1887 by 7,552,193 gallons. There was an increase amounting to 4,827,669 gallons in the production of alcohol, rum, gin, pure, neutral, cologne spirits and miscellaneous, and a decrease amounting to 12,379,862 gallons in the production of bourbon whisky, rye whisky, and high wines. The quantity of spirits (70,741,811 gallons) withdrawn, tax paid, from distillery warehouses during the year exceeds that of last year by 4,353,508 gallons.

The Commissioner says that in response to numerous suggestions by members of Congress and others as to the practicability of withdrawing spirits from distillery warehouses free of tax for use in the mechanical arts, and protecting the revenue against fraud by methylating the spirits in bonded warehouses, established for the purpose, the microscopist of his office was requested to make experiments in the chemical laboratory for the purpose of ascertaining whether such spirits could be demethylated. He has succeeded, by the use of a small still, in separating the methyl or wood alcohol from the ethyl or taxable alcohol, and in demethylating a portion of ethyl alcohol through the use of bone black and other chemical substances. The Commissioner says further: "It may be urged that if the demethylation cannot be accomplished without the use of a still the operator is readily liable to detection because of the special surveillance required by the internal-revenue laws in the matter of stills and distilling, but I do not take this view of the case. The internal-revenue laws do not prohibit the use of stills by persons other than the distillers of spirits, and a number of fact, many druggists and others use stills on their premises. The still used in this office was among the smallest of the stills which druggists and others, not distillers, are permitted to use, and its use would be hard to detect."

The quantity of spirits remaining in distillery warehouses at the close of the year is given at \$1,638,038 gallons, being 4,112,251 gallons more than at the close of the previous year. The quantity so remaining Oct. 1 last is given at 52,554,625 gallons. Of the 864,704 gallons grade brandy of bonded during the year 535,588 were produced in the First district of California, 10,089 gallons in the Tenth district of Ohio, and 416 gallons in the Fifth district of New Jersey. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what was in customs bonded warehouses, on Oct. 1, 1888, was 93,712,919 gallons.

The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the year was \$30,662,431. The export account shows a decrease in manufactured tobacco of 224,700 pounds; a decrease in the number of cigars exported of 462,425, and an increase in the number of cigarettes exported of 40,834,500. The number of cigars imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, was 84,209,780. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$88,457.

The retail liquor licenses in Illinois number 11,271, a decrease of 364 for the year, and the retail beer licenses are 634, an increase of 40 for the year. In Indiana the retail liquor licenses are 5,567, a decrease of 12, and the retail beer licenses are 182, an increase of 12. In Michigan the retail liquor licenses are 215, an increase of 9. In Wisconsin the retail liquor licenses are 5,466, a decrease of 842, and the retail beer licenses are 345, an increase of 154.

In the prohibitory State of Iowa the retail liquor licenses have been reduced from 3,584 to 2,928, and the retail beer licenses have decreased from 283 to 249. In the prohibitory State of Kansas the retail liquor licenses have decreased from 2,098 to 1,277, but the retail beer licenses have increased from 84 to 119. In the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont the retail liquor licenses have decreased from 2,570 to 2,214, and the retail beer licenses have decreased from 318 to 213.

For the entire country the retail liquor licenses number 163,687, a decrease for the year of 19,520. The retail beer licenses are 8,161, a decrease for the year of 524. There was an increased production of 1,500,000 barrels of beer, and a decreased production of 7,500,000 gallons of spirits. In Illinois the total collections of 1888 largely exceeded those of 1887. In the First District the collections were \$9,463,818, or \$241,450 more than the aggregate of the First and Second Districts the previous year. In the Fifth the collections